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Bishop Atkinson's Appointments. Calvary Church, Henderson court, July 3. St. Andrew's, New York, July 4. St. Paul's, New York, July 5. St. James, New York, July 6. St. Peter, New York, July 7. St. John, New York, July 8. St. George, New York, July 9. St. Michael, New York, July 10. St. Nicholas, New York, July 11. St. Basil, New York, July 12. St. Constantine, New York, July 13. St. Helena, New York, July 14. St. Agatha, New York, July 15. St. Barbara, New York, July 16. St. Elizabeth, New York, July 17. St. Ann, New York, July 18. St. Catherine, New York, July 19. St. Margaret, New York, July 20. St. Mary, New York, July 21. St. Ursula, New York, July 22. St. Lucy, New York, July 23. St. Rose, New York, July 24. St. Anne, New York, July 25. St. Joseph, New York, July 26. St. Patrick, New York, July 27. St. Francis, New York, July 28. St. Clare, New York, July 29. St. Theresa, New York, July 30. St. Agnes, New York, July 31.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COLUMBUS COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

John A. Mantley, Esq., of Alfred Smith, Attachment. Mary E. Bulmy, IT APPEARING to the Court that Mary E. Bulmy hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that she appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in August next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against her.

WITNESSES: D. P. Horn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday in May, 1867. C. P. HIGH, Clerk of County Court, 19-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

THE WILL OF ELIAS FAISON having been pronounced for probate in solemn form, in our said Court, and after further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel W. Cromartie and wife Naresse F., reside beyond the limits of the State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and object to the probate, or judgment pro confesso may be taken to them, and the Will admitted to probate. Witness my hand and seal of office, this 25th day of June, 1867. W. A. MATTHIAS, C. C. C. (per July 5) 21-6w

NOTICE. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED at the June 10th term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover county, Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of the late E. C. Murphy, I hereby give notice to all persons claiming to be entitled to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. WM. W. FENNEL, Administrator, 19-6w

ALL Kinds of Blanks AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE. AND FOREIGN OUTWARD MANIFEST. For sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

"Ghost of the Past Constitution." In his late speech upon the conference report, commenting upon the fact that the Senate was behind the House in the march of radicalism, Mr. Stevens said: "Some fragments of the old shattered Constitution had stuck, perhaps, in the kidneys of some Senators, [laughter,] and troubled them at night. When they tried to progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was found in their way, and obstructed them. Perhaps that was not enough. He did not find it in the head, but in the heart. This is gracious, and people who are haunted by 'the ghost of the past constitution,' or who are afflicted with what may be termed Stevens' 'disease of the kidneys,' have reason to be thankful. It is a natural frailty that the grand moral of radicalism makes all due allowances for. We like the frankness of the avowal. The constitution is pronounced to be dead by the leader of the dominant party, and it is only its ghost that now and then stalks through the halls of Congress, complaining, perchance, like the grand moral of radicalism, of its own murder. 'Murder most foul, as at the best it is; But this most foul, strange and unnatural.' Will this open the eyes of the American people? They have prided themselves upon their constitution as the essence of political wisdom and the great moral of their civil liberties. It is now a disease of the kidneys, a thing of the past, a ghost! Baltimore Sun.

Pestilence at Mauritius. Malignant Fever Raging—Two Hundred Deaths Daily—Business Suspended. SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 16. The ship Chebar, from Hong-Kong, with dates of May 21, has arrived. The steamer Ajax, from Liverpool, arrived at Hong-Kong May 24, and brought additional particulars of the dreadful pestilence at Mauritius. It was at first confined to the natives, and is supposed to have originated from unwholesome food. When the Ajax left, the natives were dying at the rate of 200 per day. The disease was malignant bilious fever, similar to that of the West Indies. The state of the island was dreadful; the people were lying in the streets dead and dying. Every other house is closed, and the hospitals are insufficient, miserable and neglected. Huts were occupied as temporary hospitals, into which the sick went to die. Quinine was selling at \$75 per ounce. The mortality among the soldiers was great, and there was a complete panic among the people.

Cotton Claims of Southern Loyalists. The Court of Claims have recently decided favorably upon a large number of claims for cotton held by loyal citizens at the South at the close of the war, and seized by order of the Government, sold, and the proceeds turned over to the Treasury. We learn that the question has recently been before the Cabinet, whether there is authority for the payment of these claims under existing legislation, and we learn that it is probable the whole matter will be brought in some form before the Supreme Court.—National Intelligencer.

The ground has been broken for a monument to Pennsylvania who fell in Mexico. It will be of white marble, seventy feet high, erected at Harrisburg, in the Capitol grounds, between the Land office and the Arsenal. It will be finished in early spring.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS.

They tell us of the Paladins, the knights of feudal times, Who dashed their tempered sabres in the light of Asia's climes; Who fiercely smote the Saracen, or cleft the turban Turk, And deemed that in their Maker's sight they wrought a pleasing work. Their standard was a cross of red, upon a ground of white, And 'neath its glow of flame and snow these warriors loved to fight; And though their life-blood stained the plain, they counted it no loss, To die the gory battle-death as 'Soldiers of the Cross.'

As champions of christianism, they longed to measure swords; Each Paladin 'gainst Saladin, and all his paynim hordes; And when the tramp of battle gave the signal for the fray, They galloped on a countless foe as 'twere a gala-day.

But days of steel-clad chivalry, of belted men and spurred horses, Have vanished as a wreath of snow by austral breezes stirred; The world has lost her men-at-arms, and yet sustains The memory of their deeds, as 'Soldiers of the Cross.'

Their loins are girt with truthfulness, their breasts are armed with right, Salvation's helm and faith's broad shield secure them in the fight, And while with sandals of peace their feet are safely shod, They ever clasp the Spirit sword of God.

And they, too, have a banner proud, to cheer them in the strife, They cluster 'neath its glorious folds to serve the Lord; It bears upon a field of white a cross of ruby stain. The white ground cries, 'He righteous is!' the cross, 'He true was slain!'

The war shout is 'Immanuel!' they never knew Of tunic and lance and iron host of sin their dauntless legion; Upon the grimy hosts of sin their dauntless legion, As 'Soldiers of the Cross' they stand upon a rocky shore, Why, then, let knight and armor bright rest in the dust, For nobler men are marching in the armies of the just— Of tunic and lance and iron host we've nothing left but dust, But Death and Hell go down before these 'Soldiers of the Cross.'

A ROSE. BY EMILY L. HICKS. It was the sweetest rose, the loveliest In all his garden he could find; He brought it home, and gave it to his dear, And said, 'It is the sweetest rose I have ever seen.' It was the sweetest rose, the loveliest In all his garden he could find; He brought it home, and gave it to his dear, And said, 'It is the sweetest rose I have ever seen.'

I took this rose, and laid it on my pillow, For one sweet hour I was a girl again; I forgot my sorrows, and my griefs, and pain, And all I had gone through for knowledge sake. The flower's rich odor, like the soul of wine, Entered this soul of mine, And I forgot my griefs, and all my pain; My very brow grew smooth With drops of spray tossed from the fount of youth.

But, was it me? I pulled the petals of my rose aside; With fingers moist and cold I laid it on my pillow, For one sweet hour I was a girl again; I forgot my sorrows, and my griefs, and pain, And all I had gone through for knowledge sake. The flower's rich odor, like the soul of wine, Entered this soul of mine, And I forgot my griefs, and all my pain; My very brow grew smooth With drops of spray tossed from the fount of youth.

Kentucky Negroes Won't let Radicals Set on Juries. A negro boy, who formerly belonged to the Hon. John D. McCreary, has been sent to a Radical ex-collector of the United States revenue, at Owensville, under a promise of good wages. The negro worked faithfully in compliance with his contract, but his Radical employer failed to keep faith with the honest negro; and refused to pay the stipulated wages. No doubt the Radical thought his services in 'berating' negroes in Kentucky, was a fair legal set off against negro labor in his corn field; but the negro thought otherwise, and brought suit for what was due him. The ex-collector refused to pay, and the case was brought before the jury, which was composed of three Radicals upon the panel, but the negro having lost faith in the honor of his liberators, manifested a decided repugnance to having his case tried by them. He instructed his attorney to strike them off, as he 'didn't want no more Radicals on his jury.'

The three Radicals were accordingly discharged from the jury. The case was tried by what the negro said were 'honest men,' and the negro got judgment for his debt. The negroes of Kentucky are beginning to find out who their true friends are. Mayville Bulletin.

Bringing it Home to Them. During the visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to Paris a deputation from the French Committee of Emancipation and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society called upon him and presented an address, inviting his attention to the White Nile slave trade.—The Viceroy replied that he was a protest of the White Nile slave trade, and had adopted the strongest measures for that purpose, but, although he could and did act against his own people, he was defeated when he sought to do so against Europeans, who were the chief delinquents, carrying on the slave trade under a pretext of traffic in ivory, and carrying European colors, which prevented the Egyptian authorities from doing anything, as they were debarr'd the right of search. If the European powers would arm him with that right, he would exercise it. The extinction of the slave trade was another and different question. He desired to see it distinguished, but it had existed in the country for twelve hundred and eighty-three years, was mixed up with its religion, and would not be done away with in a day. He held that if the slave trade was started, slavery would soon disappear.

Hon. John Morrissey is at Saratoga.

STATE NEWS.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION, now in session, met on Tuesday, only to adjourn to-day. A number of witnesses in the case of Messrs. McRae, Toler and Watkins, are in the city. Messrs. Strange, Fuller and McRae, the able counsel for the defense, are all present.—Raleigh Sentinel, 18th inst.

FIRE.—Between one and two o'clock, this morning, the 'Old North State Iron Works,' owned by Messrs. B. P. Williams & Co., and extensively used as a Flour Factory, were discovered to be on fire. The flames could not be arrested, and nearly the entire property was destroyed, including much valuable machinery, &c.—Particulars to-morrow.

Raleigh Sentinel, 18th inst. The Stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road held a meeting in Raleigh on the 16th inst. The Asheville News says that Capt. A. H. Poik, of that town, at the last meeting of the Buncombe Agricultural Society, exhibited a specimen of sugar from sugarcane, made by Gory's Sugar evaporator. The specimen is pronounced equal to the best Coffee Sugar now in use.

Professor Kerr is now assiduously prosecuting his survey in Western North Carolina. He has strong hopes of having discovered a large bed of Magnetic Iron-ore within a few miles of Asheville, and another in the French Broad, near the Warm Springs.—Raleigh Sentinel.

ANSON COUNTY COURT.—The July term of this court began here on Monday and closed on Tuesday. Very little business of any public importance was transacted. The trial docket was light, the cases consisting of a few assaults and batteries. In one case, in which whites alone were concerned, a negro witness was admitted under the civil rights bill.

There were very few citizens present in town during the sittings of the court, no one coming here except those who were compelled to be in attendance on the court. Wadesboro' Argus.

Ex-Gov. Vance delivers the annual address before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, to-day. The Rev. J. R. Rumble will also deliver an address before the Williams Association. Raleigh Sentinel, 17th inst.

The Statesville American says that Messrs. Wilson and Hunt, contractors on the Western North Carolina Railroad, beyond Morganton, expect soon to receive three hundred Chinese Coolies, to be employed in building the road through the mountains.

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION AT TARBORO'.—The Tarboro' Southern of the 18th inst. contains a lengthy and detailed account of the destructive fire in that place on Tuesday night last. The fire, which was 'evidently the work of an incendiary originated in the stables of Mr. L. J. Keech in rear of several business stores. By strenuous exertions, however, the dwelling of Dr. A. H. Macnair was saved from entire destruction. But one entire square situated in the most business portions of the town was completely destroyed, and daylight disclosed the sad spectacle—this beautiful quarter lay in smoking ruins, and the solitary chimneys alone marked the spot where formerly thriving enterprise did its work. The Southern thinks that fifty men properly organized and controlled would have been sufficient to have stopped the flames in their course, but the crowd was too badly engaged in removing and plundering the goods from the different stores to pay any attention to this fact, and but a short time sufficed to give the flames a headway to which opposition was futile.

We give below the names and amount of those suffering. E. Rosenthal, Real Estate and goods \$7,000, fully insured. E. Cromwell, Real Estate, \$3,000, no insurance. B. J. Keech, Real Estate and goods \$6,000, covered by \$1,000 insurance. Lord & Smith, Goods, \$5,000, no insurance. J. A. Williamson, Real Estate \$3,000, no insurance. Wiley Walston, Real Estate \$3,000, no insurance. Geo. M. Pippin, Real Estate \$2,500, fully insured. Estate of S. S. Hicks, Real Estate \$2,500, no insurance. Mrs. S. S. Hicks, Real Estate and furniture, \$3,400, no insurance. James Magee, notes and accounts \$1,500. Jno. Ward, Furniture, &c., \$300. Zoeller & Williams, Goods &c., \$3,000, not insured. Dr. T. R. Micks, Furniture, &c., \$200. Chamberlain, Goods &c., \$100, not insured. J. Harris & Co., Goods &c., \$500, not insured. Cobb, King & Co., Goods &c., \$1,500 not insured. Coffield & Thigpen, Goods, &c., \$500 not insured. Jno. W. Lipscombe, Goods &c., \$500, insured.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company was held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in Raleigh on Monday last, at which Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., presided. There being no quorum present, the meeting adjourned to a week later, at which time a majority of the stock being represented, business was regularly proceeded with.

Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Company, at the conclusion of his report, read a letter from Col. W. McL. McKay, President of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad Company, urging the advantages of connecting the Chatham Railroad with Jonesboro' on the Western Railroad, and aiding the building of the Florence route. After an interesting discussion, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Stockholders entertain favorably the proposition of Col. W. McL. McKay, President, that the Chatham Railroad shall be connected with the Western Railroad at Jonesboro', provided a contract can be made with the said Company, and the Company, giving to the Chatham Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track by the side of their track to the Gulf or to the West, and using their track on reasonable terms. The meeting also adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Chatham Railroad Company are hereby instructed to take all necessary steps for the purpose of securing the ratification of the State's subscription to the Company.

Resolved, That the President and Treasurer of this Company shall receive such compensation for their services as may hereafter be directed by the Board of Directors. The Stockholders proceeded to ballot for seven Directors, resulting in the election of W. R. Cox, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Thos. Webb, W. H. Willard, J. M. Heck, and Julius A. Gray. The Stockholders' meeting having adjourned.

joined, the Directors held a meeting and re-elected Gen. W. R. Cox, President, and W. V. Vass, Esq., was continued as Treasurer and Secretary. The Editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce has lately been over the A. & N. C. Railroad, and speaks highly of the repairs and improvements of said road.

The Cotton Plant, a steamer plying between Tarboro' and Washington, N. C., having ceased making her trips between the two towns, the enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Wiswall & Haight, have placed a tri-weekly two-horse hack on the line, so as to accommodate the traveling public, and also to supply that section with mail matter. They will add a four-horse stage coach shortly, provided the travel justifies it.

We presume, from our knowledge of the country, that the stage runs from Tarboro' to Greenville, where a steamer takes the passengers to Washington. The distance from Tarboro' to Greenville by stage is 25 miles, and by boat to Washington is about the same distance. The Tarboro' Southern says: Those wishing to go down the river will then bear in mind that they can do so every other day, leaving Tarboro' on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a. m., arriving at Washington at 7 p. m., the same day.

ANOTHER JAIL BIRD CAUGHT.—Hilton Battle, who was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three months imprisonment and hard labor, broke jail, with two other fellows, and escaped on the 14th of last April. Deputy Sheriff, Joseph Ballenger, fell in with him on Tuesday in Jones county, near Pollockville, and arrested him on the Simons plantation and brought him to New Bern. He has been added to the pretty looking lot of felons now being housed at the county jail on Craven street.

New Bern Republican. Charles Sturgis, a native of Connecticut, who is supposed to be the leader of the gang of murderers and robbers, who have infested this section of country for some months, was arrested yesterday morning on the Trent road, while trying to make his way out of the State by a Mr. Kusey and two negroes.—Newbern Journal of Commerce.

THE HIGHWAYMAN HICKS.—In addition to our former article, Mr. Lewis Taylor, who was robbed on the same day as Mr. Green, has also identified Hicks as the highwayman who stripped him. Some of the members of Mr. Willis Lewis's family, highly respectable colored people, have also recognized Hicks as the principal man in the robbery. Hicks is a man of about thirty years of age, of a dark complexion, and committed brutal violence upon them.—Further developments, it is confidently believed, will be made, which will prove Hicks to have been connected with Sturgis, and his man of all work and chief cut-throat in the band of highwaymen.

If this doubly dyed criminality is established, it will represent the country of a thirty monster, whose ignominious memory is execrated by mankind, will have out-Heroded Hicks in the enormity of his guilt. The blood shed from his victims would be enough to 'incardinate the great tumultuous sea.'—Newbern Republican.

REV. J. J. LANSDALE.—We learn that this gentleman has declared himself a candidate to represent the county of Granville in the approaching reconstruction State Convention, and has commenced addressing the people. Mr. L. is a Baptist minister, a practicing lawyer and a man of ability. He is an independent candidate, a Union man, and advocates reconstruction and the removal of the obnoxious element of the territory lately known as the Confederate States of America, except the State of Tennessee, shall have been organized into State governments and declared capable of representation in Congress, such inhabitants as may be lawfully authorized to vote for representatives in Congress shall be authorized to vote for or appoint electors for President or Vice-President. Sec. 2 excludes from service as an elector of President or Vice-President any one who held office of any kind under the Confederate government, or any law of the government of any State of the Confederacy. The bill was referred to the committee on reconstruction.

The Senate passed the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Sumner, providing that the bill shall be introduced in the District of Columbia by reason of race or color. When the bill was sent to the House it was subject to considerable amendment. Mr. Judd, of Illinois, had a clause inserted declaring colored people eligible to the office of jurors. Mr. Schuch did not like the allusion to race or color, and thought it was keeping up an unpleasant distinction, and should therefore be done away with, and the House not being able to perfect the bill, sent it to the judiciary committee, from which it will no doubt be reported to-morrow, and passed immediately.

The bill passed by the House to-day to regulate the selection of officers in the city of Washington takes all the power of appointment from the mayor and vests it in the mayor and both boards of the city council jointly, and both the mayor and council assemble for purposes of making appointments on the first Monday in August, in each year, they shall have power to abolish any of the offices now established, increase the salaries of officers, &c. Each corporation officer, except the mayor, is now elective, it is to be appointed in this way, and a majority shall elect.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, condemning the President for his message of a day or two ago, in regard to the Southern State debts, met with great favor among the Republicans and was adopted by a strict party vote. The most remarkable resolution of the session was that of Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, in relation to Stephen F. Cameron, late an officer in the Confederate army, who had been pardoned by the President, and whose testimony in the Burratt case is now familiar with Mr. Covode assumes Suratt's guilt in advance of the verdict of the jury, designates Cameron as a traitor, and says the fact of his pardon is a national disgrace, and that the President's sympathy with the assassins of President Lincoln asks a judiciary committee investigation. But the preamble was rather too severe a dose for even the radicals, and they refuse to take it. Making a virtue of necessity, Mr. Covode modified his resolution by striking out the objectionable language, and it finally passed in that shape. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the most intensely radical members of the House, could not swallow the resolution, and suggested that the President had a clear right to pardon Cameron if he choose to do so, for the purpose of making him a competent witness. Mr. Impacher Ashley, of course, voted for the resolution in its most objectionable form.

wide open the door to numberless Jurors, hitherto disqualified by both the laws of the State and common prudence. We suppose it will not be definitely settled before August Term, and such being the case, of course a large amount of the county business will necessarily have to be postponed for want of suitable and competent Jurors.

Many complaints and remarks having been made concerning the new Jail and its construction, in connection with the recent escape of prisoners therefrom, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate its condition, and report to the next county Court, whether it is properly constructed both for the comfort and safety of prisoners; and if there is any insufficiency, to report if the cause is from the workmanship, the materials or plan of the building, and also to enquire into the circumstances attending the recent escape and report the same.

This was a most proper step under the circumstances, and as the County has paid heavily for the construction of this building, they have a right to expect to have one commensurate with the cost both as to work and durability, and will most naturally desire to know where the fault, if fault there be, should lie.

Owing to the recent heavy and continued rains, the Bridges and Roads of the County are in worse condition than known for years, and it is respectfully suggested, that the County should have a right to expect to have one commensurate with the cost both as to work and durability, and will most naturally desire to know where the fault, if fault there be, should lie.

Several Magistrates having already resigned, and it being understood that some others intended following their example, on account of the difficulty and unpleasantness attending the performance of their duties under the present State of affairs, it was suggested that the County should have a right to expect to have one commensurate with the cost both as to work and durability, and will most naturally desire to know where the fault, if fault there be, should lie.

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Reconstruction.—Extract from the Speech of Hon. W. E. Robinson, of New York, in the House of Representatives, July 12, 1867. The House having under consideration the bill supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States— Mr. Robinson said: Mr. SPEAKER: I have desired to say a word or two during these debates on the subject of reconstruction, and now rise, not to make any set speech, but merely to submit a few observations which I deem pertinent to the occasion.

What, sir, has brought us together at this time in extraordinary session of Congress? Has anything been done by the South to provoke it? Has any Southern man or Southern woman or Southern child done or said anything calling for harsher laws than those we have already imposed upon them? No; it is merely because the proper officer of the Government, your Governor, has taken upon what some call a very important act of Congress, that the representatives of the people and the representatives of the States have been called away from their pleasant homes to this hot and dusty city in this hot season. You have not even the poor pretext of anything done by our Southern brethren for this additional legislation, for they have submitted with unprecedented willingness to every enormity of legislation put upon them.

Sir, as I have said, during the present Congress, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham,] the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler,] and gentlemen from every State in the Union then present, have evinced the sympathy of the American people with the people of the land, suffering under the cruel wrongs and oppressive laws which England had inflicted upon her. That island is not much larger than the first three districts of New York, and has a population not exceeding one million. Every Representative on this floor voted his sympathy with Ireland in her sufferings from British oppression. But here are ten States, with a population more than twice the number of that of Ireland, and ten or twenty times its extent; our own territory, our own people, under our own flag, enduring oppression such as no British Government ever attempted to force upon Ireland. Why, sir, have we not heard that a military governor, under a law now to be made more severe, who stopped a civic procession till they procured and consented to carry a certain flag, or salute, or flag, uncovered three paces before reaching it, bowing their necks as they passed it, and remaining uncovered three paces beyond it? What would have been the consequences if some poor fellow, blinded with dust and bedizened with a speck of paint, uncovered three paces before reaching it, bowing their necks as they passed it, and remaining uncovered three paces beyond it? What would have been the consequences if some poor fellow, blinded with dust and bedizened with a speck of paint, uncovered three paces before reaching it, bowing their necks as they passed it, and remaining uncovered three paces beyond it?

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THE DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—In Congress Making the Federal Government Responsible for them. In his message to Congress, Monday, communicating in answer to call from that body, various documents bearing on the subject of reconstruction, the President uses the following language: If the existing governments of ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal government. It is believed that in addition to the two million dollars already expended on the subject of reconstruction, the sum of which would be required for this purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. This sum would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in landable efforts to develop their resources, and in no case created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among the States, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal government, by its action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to the public debt would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debt of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a repudiation by the National Legislature, of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

After the message had been read in the Senate: Mr. Howard, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of debts of the rebel States incurred before the war, and said it was all moonshine, and designed for party purposes.

Mr. Hendricks did not express any opinion on that subject. He had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the debts of these States. This doctrine, he said, was laid down by Governor Morton, of Indiana, two years ago, in a speech endorsing the President's policy.

Mr. Sumner said that, as a question of law there was nothing clearer than that the rebel States were not responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded.

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advisable for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of the rebel States' debts at the present time when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He didn't believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. Fessenden regretted that the President had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape. He did not think the President was justified in these suggestions. He regarded them as entirely fallacious.